Amnsements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE-8:15-The Goldess of Truth. AMERICAN THEATRE-8-The Colleen Baum. BIJOU-5:15-The Widow Jones. BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Fool's Revenge. CARNEGIE HALL 8- The Seasons. COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-A Happy Little Home.

DALY'S THEATRE-11-Lecture-8-Romeo and Juliet.

EMPIRE THEATRE-8:20-Bohemia. EDEN MUSEE+Concert.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-S-Camille. GARDEN THEATRE S Marte Deloche. GARRICK THEATRE—2—8:20—The Squire of Dames. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—Cruiskeen Lown. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—S:15—Wang.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-The Heart of Mary-

HOYT'S THEATRE-8:30-A Black Sheep. IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:15—Comtesse Gucki. KOSTER & BIAL'S—8:15—Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE—8:15—The Frisoner of Zenda. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2 to 11 p. m.-Sports men's Exposition

PALMER'S THEATRE-S:15-She Stoop to Conquer.
PASTOR'S -12:30 to 11 p. m. -Vaudeville. PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE-12-12 midnight-STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-Chimmle Fadden.

OLYMPIA THEATRE 8:15 - Marguerite

STAR THEATRE-S-The War of Wealth.

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#### Business Notices.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

	year.	6 mo.	3 mo.		Sing
Daily, 7 days a week	\$10.00	\$5 00			
Daily, without Sunday	8 00	4 00	2 00	50	3 c
Sunday Tribune	2 00	1 00	50		5 c
Weekly Tribune	1 00		****	****	8 c
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Postage prepaid by The Tribune excent as Incent postage stamp be affixed to every copy of the Daily. Sunday or Semi-Weekly Tribune mailed for local delivery in New-Tork City. This postage must be paid by subsacriber. Readers are better served by buying their Tribune from a newsdealer.

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AT BRANCH OFFICES.

AT BRANCH OFFICES.

dvertisements received at regular office rates until 8 p. m., viz. 254 8th-ave., s. e. cor. 23d-st.; 152 6th-ave., cor. 12th-st.; 142 Columbus-ave., near West 6th-st.; 106 West 42d-st., hear 6th-ave.; 92 East 14th-st.; 106 West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th aves.; 159 East 47th-st.; 1,338 3d-ave., between 76th and 7th sts.; 1,028 3d-ave., near 6tls-st.; 1,708 1st-ave., near 89th-st.; 650 3d-ave., near 6tls-st.; 1,708 1st-ave., near 89th-st.; 650 3d-ave.; 240 East 79th-st.; 1,925 Bleecker-st.; 2,608 3d-ave.; 240 East 79th-st.; 1,925 Bleecker-st.; 2,602 3d-ave.; 35 Amsterdam-ave.; 462 West 42d-st.; 148 East 16th-st.; 203 East 48th-st.; 856 9th-ave.; 651 9th-ave.; 652 9th-ave.; 653 9th-ave.;

# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1896.

# SIXTEEN PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Editorials in the German press thew the friendliest feeling toward England owing to the promise of Lord Salisbury to aid Italy in Africa. === It is reported from Havana that one Spanish column fired into another column, mistaking it for a band of insurgents; thirty soldiers are reported to have been killed 

DOMESTIC .- Much adverse comment has been aroused by Secretary Lamont's unfavorable action on the bill to make General Miles a lieutenant-general. ____ Speaker Fish made public private memoranda of his father, Secretary Hamilton Fish, regarding Cuban belligerency resolutions in General Grant's Administration. Governor Bradley, of Kentucky, ordered a company of militia to Frankfort to preserve the peace at to-day's meeting of the Legislature. A prisoner in St. Paul, Minn., has been identified as a noted criminal, wanted in San Francisco for swindling banks.
CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The steamship Ber

muda put to sea, supposedly for Cuba, with arms for the insurgents. —— A storm from Texas struck the city and many inches of snow fell: it was announced that it would last probably until to-night. === The office of the Roome & Co. cloak works, in West Nineteenthst., was wrecked by burglars, who tried to blow open the safe with dynamite. prisoner in Jefferson Market Police Court tried to attack Magistrate Cornell, but only succeeded in striking him with his hat, which he threw at the Bench. === Ballington Booth addressed a meeting of his new organization at Orange and Newark, N. J.

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Snow, turning to rain; warmer, easterly winds. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 31 degrees; lowest, 24; average, 28.

The strength which Major McKinley has developed in the western counties of the State is a fact to be seriously reckoned with. Up to Saturday it had been more or less a subject of speculation. But on that day the XXXIId Congress District Convention was held, and two delegates to the National Convention were elected who are pledged to McKinley; even Controller Roberts being set aside in order that there might be no shadow of doubt as to the sentiment of the district. In the XXXIVth District there are also signs of a decided Mc-Kinley sentiment, and there is a strong likelihood that delegates favoring the Ohio man will be chosen. That the champion of protection will be designated as the second choice of not a few delegates in the State is more than prob-

There is urgent need of reform in the matter of street signs at the intersections of the thoroughfares of this town. In the old days these signs were placed on the lampposts in such a way that they could be read with tolerable case at night. With the general use of electric lights the old practice should have been abandoned, though in point of fact the lampposts have in many cases been retained as sign-holders. It is time for the adoption of a new and rational system that should be carried out consistently through the city. Foreign cities have shown what ought to be done. Strangers should not be subjected to the annoyance and confusion that result from the present condition of things.

It appears from our Albany correspondence this morning that the selzure of a small amount of natronage is not the sole reason at the bottom of the movement to legislate out of office the doners of the State Reservation at Niagara Falls. There is another negro in this ile. Senator Ellsworth's bill is found, on three weeks ago, authorizing the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company to draw from the Nisgara River enough water

to develop 200,000 horse-power. This bill is opposed, and rightly, by the commissioners, and as a reward for their solicitude for the public welfare they are to be legislated out of office, if Senator Elisworth, Assemblyman Dudley and others interested can accomplish their purpose. The commissioners have already come into conflict with the company, and were sustained in their position by the Attorney-General of the State. They have good reason to fear that the Falls are threatened by the numerous demands made upon them by commercial concerns, and they have set forth their views in the plainest manner. This is something in which not only all the people of this State are interested, but the entire civilized world. The Falls must be preserved at all hazards.

ANOTHER BREAK IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The South Carolina Democracy has struck another snag. Time was when the South Carolina Democracy stood together rock-ribbed, positive, absolute, unanimous. It tolerated no differences of opinion, and it dominated the Democratic party of the Nation. Whoever within the State differed from the ruling powers had short shrift given him. He was anointed with North Carolina tar and decorated with South Caro lina feathers and fired out with a directness of purpose quite Puritanical in its dogmatic pre cision and a vehemence of manner altogether tropical in its warmth. And when differences arose between the South Carolina Democracy and the Democratic party of the Nation the South Carolina Democracy broke up the party and proceeded with more haste than deliberation to dissolve the Union. In that enterprise, it may be recalled at this late day without cruelty or unkindness, the South Carolina Democracy, to use a familiar expression, "got it in the neck." It resumed business along in the seventies, and in the eighties was in full feather once more. There was no real trouble on the inside of the South Carolina Democracy until 1890, when a very pronounced difference arose which resulted in the success by an overwhelming majority of an Independent Democracy with the present Senator Tillman at its head. This party is still in power It has two United States Senators-to wit, Messrs, Irby and Tillmanboth elected as Democrats, but as Independent Democrats. In South Carolina they never tolerate anything that isn't Democratic. Men may differ as widely as the poles, but they are all Democrats. And now there's another division. Senators

Irby and Tillman, from having been the most intimate personal and political friends, have fallen out, and are no longer on speaking terms. Both continue to be Democrats, as are also ex-Senators Hampton and Butler, whom they defeated, displaced and succeeded. The difference of opinion between these two eminent South Carolina Democrats seems from this distance to be a trifle obscure and insubstantial. So far as we can make out, it relates to the rather remote contingency of the action of the Democratic National Convention on the silver ques tion, Senator Tillman threatening that he will bolt if the convention does not adopt a freesilver platform, while Senator Irby, whose views on the silver question are precisely the same as those of his colleague, maintains it to be the duty of the South Carolina Democracy to stand by the party whatever position it may take on the silver or any other question. This makes an extremely interesting situation. That is to say, interesting in South Carolina. Anywhere else it might not be deemed of sufficient importance to raise a row over, so long in advance of anything in particular having happened. But Senator Irby happens to be chairman of the Democratic State Committee, or rather of one of the Democratic State Committees. And he has issued a call for a State Convention. The call is not easily understood, but the language of it is extremely be rutiful and inspiring.

He opens it with a recognition of "the wide differences of opinion as to the details of party "policies and party management," but adds that, fully alive to the present emergencies upon the Democracy, we cannot but realize that the "party's purposes and successes can only be "attained by discipline and organization." He then goes on to say, with tropical luxuriance of expression: "As understood by of the country is centred in the Democratic party. Its principles, which have been handed down from Jefferson and Jackson, are abso-"lutely necessary to maintain the equal rights of all the States, and to secure the wise and 'economical government of the country. Whatever differences there may be as to the applica-"tion of the general principles for which the party stands, all must agree that only by harmony, concession and loyalty to the party can great ends be accomplished." This, it will be observed, though a little lacking in definiteness as to what precisely are the "principles which have been handed down from Jefferson and 'Jackson," is very fine and highly impressive. There is much more of it; but the conclusion is most to the purpose. It means business, and runs thus: "However we may differ as to de-"talls with our brother Democrats from other "sections of the Union, we all know that the Democratic creed and a Democratic control of the Government are far better for us than "anything we may expect from our opponents." That's the gist of it. "However we may differ." It is "far better for us" to stand together and get what we can out of it.

That, generally speaking, is what the principles "handed down from Jefferson and Jackson" actually mean, and pretty much all that they do mean to the average Democrat of this year of our Lord. Perhaps though, some day or other, the voting population of South Carolina will cease worshipping the fetich of a party name, and when they have real differences of opinion upon vital questions will have the courage and the sense to rise above their superstitions and call themselves something that has meaning and significance. At present they are all sorts and descriptions of Democrats without even knowing the meaning of the word. Till then South Carolina, in intellectual progress, material development, business enterprise, and all that makes for the upbuilding of a State and people, will continue to be a back number.

# WOODEN INDIANS, AND MEN.

As poets are born, not made, so candidates who are products of manufacture do not always succeed. In these days, when public fondness for machinery and machine-made things is not at its maximum, the chances of a combination of machinists to turn out a candidate who will precisely fit the popular taste are not the best. It may be suspected that the fact begins to dawn upon the minds of sundry men whose qualifications as machine operators are undeniable, but who are also palpably incapable as interpreters or servants of the people's will. When men of that sort have fixed schemes for a district, without once thinking what the voters may want, it happens with uncomfortable frequency that the voters take hold of the machine and turn the other way or smash it. Candidates against whom all combine usual

ly fall by the wayside, say the machine operators. To them that is a good reason for the laborious manufacture of a "Dark Horse," Twenty visible candidates, all there for the express purpose of killing each other off, and leaving room for the machine-made Dark Horse to be trotted in at the proper moment-that is their idea of a National convention. But the plan is extremely likely not to work when there is any candidate who appears to represent more than any other a principle or an idea. 

and getting down to business. The machines in that case usually roll over the men who are

trying to operate them. It is never easy for the millions to take microscopic views of each candidate and his history to discover the flyspecks on either. What may be called the negative side of the man does not profoundly impress them. If he is strictly the most unexceptionable and harmless being on earth, they are apt to resent his want of common human'y. If he never did anything wrong under the sun, folks suspect that he never did anything. But if he definitely means something, stands for something, belongs to the doing end of the party rather than the being end, the people frequently find it out, and go for the man who seems to them to embody a purpose or a conviction.

Men will judge for themselves what positive force is in a man or behind him. They have extraordinarily crude ways of judging, according to the machinists, but still those ways have this considerable advantage, that they are the ways of the millions and not of the halfdozen. Numbers are now and then of some consequence, especially in connection with elections. If the millions have by some crude proc ess formed the notion that this man is a Wooden Indian, denoting "Smoke For Sale Here," and that man a Milliner's Shape, to show off all kinds of dress, and the other man a Puppet moved by wires, and several others mere shadows thrown on a blank sheet by a stereopticon, it will not help machinists much to asseverate daily that the poor, ignorant millions don't know anything about it. Somehow the little handful of candidate manufacturers do not always count when it is a question of votes, and the millions imagine that they see a live man somewhere, with a live idea in his head, and a demonstrated faculty of turning his ideas into beneficent laws.

## THE PLATFORM WANTED.

When the great council of Republicans comes together to represent the wishes and the needs of American citizens, its declaration on one question will have supreme importance to the people Every man has a direct personal interest in the question of duties on imports. Four years ago a great many working men were persuaded by leaders and demagogues that neither their wages nor their employment would be materially affeeted by any change of the tariff that was possible. Years of bitter experience have taught them better. They know now, beyond all possibility of dispute, that reduction of duties may and in many branches of industry actually does subject them to an enormously increased foreign competition, which lessens the number of persons who can be employed in this country and the wages that can be paid to them. It is no longer a vague theory which they have to confront, but a practical experience which will not be forgotten so long as the workers of this generation live. They have seen their employment, reckoned in days or hours, reduced by a large percentage in consequence of this foreign competition. At the same time they have seen wages of labor generally reduced more than at any other time for twenty years.

The wage-carning millions form the main body of every political party. Practical politiclans, who are accustomed to run things in villages and wards, or in districts and States, think much of the distribution of offices and contracts But these things interest at the most 200,000 or 300,000 persons. The wages of labor and the condition of industries directly interest more than 20,000,000, many of whom are voters. If the convention finds a candidate and adopts a platform which expresses in the most distinct and emphatic manner the desire of the wage earners respecting foreign competition and duties on imports, there will not be very profound interest felt, it is possible, in the rest of its deliverance. The people will vote for Republicanism and prosperity, implicitly trusting the Republican party to protect the National honor in foreign affairs or in monetary matters. as it has done for many years.

It is therefore important that the convention should be prepared to declare its position on the tariff question so distinctly and unmistakably that there shall no longer be the shadow of an excuse for any man to pretend that he Republican if he subordinates the protection of home industries to his notions about currency, the coinage of silver, or any other question. It does not answer to be a Republican provided one can have his own way, against the will of nine-tenths of the people, about some question of that sort. The people need defence of their industries, whether they get something else or not. They need genuine Republicans to make their laws, not men who have gone so far in their devotion to the silver interest or some other that they are ready to destroy national prosperity if their net theories or wishes are thwarted. When the National Convention pledges the utmost efforts of the Republican party to restore full protection to home industries, it does not mean that a Republican will do this after he has done something else, or provided he can do something else, but will refuse if he cannot. Men of that stamp need to be told in the most emphatic manner by the National Convention that they must either serve Republican principles unconditionally and faithfully, or cease to be reckoned with the great party which has never yet paltered with its pledges from the first election of Abraham Lincoln to this hour.

If a man has the notion that labor cannot be sufficiently protected without cheaper money that is not an honest reason for refusing to give labor such protection as he can. If he finds a measure pending which is not half what he wants, that is not an honest reason for refusing to do what he can in the direction of his principles and pledges. Neither is it an excuse for refusing to carry out one pledge of the Republi can party that a man considers it has also promised something else which nine-tenths of its members never meant to promise. The National Convention will need to be decidedly blunt and explicit, and cannot speak too plainly for the 20,000,000 of wage-earners

# A SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

The cultivation of vacant lots by the unem ployed in this city has passed beyond the experimental stage. The project of ploughing lands for the poor and giving them seeds and the use of a few yards of soil to get a living out of seemed to some people, when it was first proposed, like playing with the problem of poverty, It was too much at variance with the largehearted wastefulness characteristic of American life. Land, for all its great value in our centres of population, is thought of too much only as real estate, something to be held for an inc ase in value or to give a foundation for a rent-paying structure. Acres on acres are allowed to lie idle, raising no crops but tin cans simply because the owners forget that the natural function of land is to support vegetation. They have no time and no patience for its cultivation while holding it for speculative purposes and are too careless to put it in the way of some body else to reap the benefits which they themselves will not gather. Men who would give money readily to relieve distress never thought of giving the use of their idle lands to those who might work them to some advantage, and the poor themselves were so surrounded by the smoke of the factories and filled with the me chanical idea of gaining a livelihood as rarely to dream of agriculture. Philanthropists dis cussed the tendency of immigrants to congregate in the cities, and farmers complained of the difficulty of getting labor, and the tenement-

able trick of deserting the dummy candidates house dwellers picked up a scanty living without thought of the possibilities of country life.

It cannot be said that any revolution has yet taken place, nor is there any prospect that those conditions will not long remain to be faced by charitable workers. But the results of the last year's work of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor suggest a permanent avenue by which some of the surplus energy of the city may be directed to the country and some of the unused resources of the wealthy may be turned to the advantage of the poor. It is a commonplace of sociological discussion that the chief industrial evils result not from ill will of classes or individuals, not from lack of resources in the community, nor from unwillingness to expend them, but from an Immobility among people of all classes and the difficulty of bringing into relation correlative demands and supplies, During last year's hardest times there was energy going to waste while wants were unsatisfied. There were avenues for labor existing while those who wanted work knew not how to take them. It was to open up one of these roads just to relieve temporary distress that the association secured the lands in Long Island City and gave a chance to eighty-four families to support themselves through the industrial depression. That was a small number as compared with the army of the unemployed, but it was a beginning, and twice as many families will profit by the endeavor this year. Moreover, the work was beneficial to those who engaged in it. They earned what they received, they had healthful occupation, and they learned how to work for themselves.

But more valuable than the supplies which many families stored in their cellars for the winter, or the \$200 in the bank which some of them had as a result of the vacant lot farming, is the tendency of those who tilled these lots to go to the country to live. The committee who managed the cultivation scheme report demands from farmers in this State and New-England for those who have learned something of gardening on the vacant lots, and a willingness on the part of these amateur gardeners, under the stimulus of an awakened interest in growing things, to leave the city which before held their allegiance. The preference of the city laborer to suffer in the town rather than prosper in the country is proverbial. The preference is due largely to utter unfamiliarity with the pleasures which cultivation of the soil may have even for the duilest intellect, and the thought that farm life means work as dreary as that of the city without the compensating companionship. The awakened love of plants that are all one's own, like the love of children, makes hard tasks easy and has been able to send some of the pavement-bred dwellers of our slums into the fields, That is a transformation for which those who first proposed the cultivation of vacant lots probably never dared to hope.

#### MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The long-desired revival of business has not et come, but each week brings more closing of works and curtailment of production because of inadequate demand. The confident belief that March would witness renewal of the buying which made last summer so interesting has not entirely vanished, and at some of the Western cities there is reported a really encouraging state of trade; but complaints of dulness and inactivity are far more frequent, the customary explanation being that the weather hinders. Not long ago the open and mild winter was accused of preventing the customary trade n heavy goods, and now storms and bad roads are held responsible. But it would save people many disappointments if they would take firm grasp of the fact that the man who earns \$9 does not have as much money to spend as he had when he earned \$10. The volume of payments through the principal clearing-houses was last week 5.1 per cent larger than last year, but 23.1 per cent smaller than in 1893, and for the mouth of March thus far the payments have been 6.9 per cent larger than last year, but 21 per cent smaller than in 1893.

The rate of wages is lower for many than it was three years ago, and for many more there is work fewer days or hours. The iron industry did better than any other last fall, greatly surpassing its weekly output in any previous year, but its returns of March 1 sho a further decrease of 9,000 tons, and since No vember 1 the decrease has been 12.7 per cent, unsold stocks having, meanwhile, risen to 658,790 tons, an addition of 17,441 tons weekly in February. Part of the accumulation is hidden by the omission of stocks of the great steel companies, so that it is believed that a reduction of fully 10 per cent in the weekly output would still leave it to excess of present demands for consumption. Requirements for structural work are not expected to be large at this season; natl works stimulated a large artificial demand in February by giving notice that prices would be raised March 1, and, therefore, have a natural decrease this month; that orders for many steamers on the lakes are in course of execution, but cannot be expected to be repeated, and the orders for rails, though larger than for three years past, are by no means up to the capacity of the works. Bessemer pig-iron is a shade lower at Pittsburg, but other prices are practically unchanged.

A much more hopeful business appears in boots and shoes, the continued reduction in prices having at last brought out quite large rders, so that many of the works are resuming perations. The shipments from Boston, given by "The Shoe and Leather Reporter," are the smallest recorded in May for five years past, but this does not reflect the new business which the works have just been obtaining. The demand for leather is somewhat better, though prices still average 11.5 per cent higher than a year ago, but hides are somewhat weaker, although the supplies at the West are not large The decrease in number of cattle killed at the four chief Western markets thus far this year has been 48,900. The stocks of print cloths have risen above 1,200,000 pieces, and as some of the most important mills are not now reporting, it is believed that the aggregate is as much as 1,500,000, and sales were made last week at Providence at 215 cents for regulars, which is close to the lowest ever known. Quite a number of cotton mills have been temporarily stopped during the past week, and it is hoped that the curtailment of production may prevent further decline in prices, which average at present only 10 per cent higher than a year ago, although raw cotton is about 28 per cent higher. No improvement is seen as yet in the market for woollen goods, which is materially retarded by several great strikes of clothing hands in different cities, and by a few failures of some importance. It is reported that one large concern manufacturing Clay worsteds is about to shut down for a ime, owing to insufficient demand. Fancy dress goods are in steady demand, but staples are inactive. The stock market practically went out of busi-

ness except for industrials. Almost exactly balf of the entire sales for the week were of one stock, Tobacco, and of six Trust stocks the sales were \$40.541 shares, while sales of the six most active railroad stocks were only 173,491 shares. As nobody knows what the industrial stocks are really worth, they afford fine opportunities for those who prefer to bet on the unknowable, but this week a dividend on Sugar and an advance in the price of refined were definite facts of some importance. Railroad earnings in February, including Mexican and Canadian, show an increase of 13.52 per cent on 128 roads reported by "The alone the increase is 12.8 per cent, but in comparison with 1893 there is a decline of 4 per cent. The tonnage on Western roads is larger at pres-

ent than in 1893 or any subsequent year.

ing about two cents last week and as much the by squawking or screaming out of time or tune, as week before. Atlantic exports in half of March have been 600,000 bushels, flour included, less than last year, while Western receipts have been over 900,000 bushels larger than last year. The Government statement of stocks in farmers' bands being in the nature of an admission that its previous reports had been erroneous, commanded a little more respect, but is supposed to be still too low. A flaming premise by the Department of elaborate statistics about cotton recalls the fact that its pretentious report a year ago made the crop about 800,000 bales less than it actually was. The quantity which has come into sight already since September 1 is about 300,000 bales larger than at the same date in 1893, from a crop of 6,700,000 bales, and Mr. Ellison's report that spinners' stocks abroad were 776,000 bales of 400 pounds March 1 shows an aggregate foreign supply of 4,220,000 bales, against less than 3,800,000 bales, according to

his estimate of consumption for half a year. The imports of drygoods last week were much smaller than a year ago, other imports also being smaller. In fifteen days of March customs receipts have been about \$6,500,000, which is not at all cheering, and the deficiency in revenue this month thus far has been \$3,883,493. But there is no prospect of improvement by legislation, unless, indeed, the administrative bill can be passed, which would cut off part of the fraudulent evasions, though not increasing the rates of duty.

With Japan preparing to flood the markets of this country, and especially of the western part of it, with manufactured goods, produced by men who work for 10 cents a day, the present time scarcely seems opportune for a free-trade propaganda on the Pacific coast.

According to the "St. James's Gazette," which is pretty good British Government authority, the Venezuelan dispute will not be settled until the United States quits insisting that England must submit it to American arbitration on America's own terms. If that is all that prevents a settle ment, there is no reason why the dispute should last three days longer. The United States has never insisted upon any such absurd thing, and there is no reason to suppose it ever will.

Two years ago, when March was decidedly springlike, and April quite the reverse, some one brightly remarked that the order of the months had been changed, and that they had come, that year, January, February, April, March. There has been no suggestion of that order this year. On the other hand, we seem to be having the bulk of our winter in what is popularly supposed to be the first month of spring. It is true that we have had one thunder storm, but that no more indicates the end of winter than a single swallow makes a summer. It is an easy thing to jump to the conclusion that the seasons are changing their character and that both winter and spring are coming later than they did aforetime. That, however, can be determined only by a long course of scientific observation, and, as we have intimated, we have to go back no further than the year 1894 to find March a thorough spring month. But assuredly it will for the present have to take its place in the category of winter, if yesterday's snowstorm-coming within less than a week of the vernal equinox-be taken as a witness.

If, as a last resort, the Democratic party has to advertise for a favorite son warranted to be sound and kind, our columns will be open to the managers at the usual rates.

Mr. Joseph H. Choate says that "next to godli-"ness and cleanliness, cheerfulness is the third "great duty of man." It would be a mistake, however, for everybody who is cheerful to claim credit for being virtuous to that extent. In many cases cheerfulness is merely an endowment, or rather the product of an endowment, to wit, an active liver. The blevele show in Brooklyn was a small affair compared with the one held in this city

in January, but it is considered a success by the people mainly interested in getting it up. It had one excellent feature in doing missionary work in behalf of the L. A. W., which added a considerable number to its membership through the efforts put forth by the bureau maintained in connection with the show. Whether there will be another show held in Brooklyn it is too early to determine. The attendance certainly showed that there is no decline in the interest in the wheel, and the exlibition served a useful purpose in bring a number of novelties to the attention of the cycling world. At least three or four tires which are declared unpuncturable, or extremely difficult to puncture, are now seen to be on the market; and an absolute novelty was an invisible brake, which can be applied to any bicycle, does its work by gripping the axle and so causes no injury to tires, and adds only a few ounces' weight to the wheel. This appears to be more important than any of the new devices shown at the Madison Square Garden a few weeks ago, and if it works as well in actual riding as it did on exhibition, it may furnish the long-sought solution of the brake problem.

The death list of last week included the son of one of the captors of Major André, and the granddaughter of another. Such a fact lessens the apparent distance between the present time and the days of the Revolution.

Whether or not the grade of Lieutenant-General should be revived and made permanent for. the commanding officer of the Army, is an open question. There is a good deal to be said on both sides of it. But it should be determined according to its merits, and not according to the personality of the officer who at the present time would thus be promoted. If General Miles is worthy to command the Army, he is worthy to bear the commander's title.

Weyler's portraits present him in many aspects-some as feroclous as that of a Madagascar pirate, and some as bland and benevolent as that of a Rhode Island Quaker. The records which celebrate him are equally varied and confusing, and it is quite possible that he will walk down one of the back passages of history as a species of military Jekyll and Hyde, wearing contradictory attributes, being on one side of close kin with the seraphim, and on the other with the demons of Whatever bloodthirsty intentions he may have brought with him to the ever faithful island, they have evidently been much curbed by circumstances, and he has not been able to display the entire length and breadth of his character as it was disclosed in his previous campaign. How it is that of his many portraits no two are alike his limners may be able to explain, and it is just possible that he looks like all of them, in which case the darkest surmises concerning him find ample justification.

of the American eagle as a congbird, settling the question by a statutory ordinance if there has ever been any doubt about it. The avowed purpose of the law is to spread around this celebrated bird the protection which is given to other feathered songsters, and to prevent its destruction by sportsmen; but it may also be intended to embody a hint of its musical apti- ceedingly faint, and is seen only during the morntude to such foreign nations as have not yet heard of it. The fact is, the fowl is of the high est vocal celebrity, often striking the highest Financial Chronicle," and in the United States notes in the scale when there is not the least occasion for it, and as a consequence singing rather small at other times. Now that its musical status is confirmed by a legislative ordinance it ought to regulate its choral perform-Wheat continues its downward course, fallances, and not confuse the general orchestration

The Ohio Legislature confirms the pretensions

it has sometimes done hitherto.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. D. S. Schaff, of Jacksonville, Ill., 16 preparing for publication some posthumous iterical works of his father, the late Professor Ph. Schaff.

In the literary syndicate which he has formed for the purpose of writing up the Southwest, Lord Sholte Douglas will have associated with him Lord Vaux-Coker, Lord Frederick Willoughby De Clift, and Lord Percy De Capel Burke.

Philip H. Savage, the eldest son of the Rev. Minot J. Savage, has become professor of English liter ature in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Dr. Keen, the well-known surgeon of Philadel-

phia, told the following story the other day: "After the battle of Gettysburg a corps under the com-mand of a young physician, who had lately been appointed, and whose knowledge of medicine was very limited, was ordered to collect the woun Among the disabled was a very young man, who had been shot through the leg. Our disciple of Es-culaptus proceeded to get his knife to work, and culaplus proceeded to get his knife to work, and after cutting for a half hour was interrupted by the young soldier with: "Say, how much longer are you going to cut?" Until I get the bullet, replied the doctor. "Why, you gosh-darned fool, if that's what you want, I've got it in my pocket." Sure enough, the bullet had lodged in the skin of the man's leg after passing through, and he had kept it as a souvenir." The splendid Semitic library of the late Professor

Christian Friedrich August Dillman, of the University of Berlin, which was given to Johns Hopkins University, will soon be put in place in a special room in the University Library provided for it.

German papers say that Röntgen rays have been turned on the withered arm of the Emperor by several of the greatest surgeons, at His Majesty's request, and that the surgeons say a simple opera-tion will enable the ruler to use his hand with comparative freedom. The rays showed the exact position of the bones.

The Rev. Dr. Benjamin W. Bacon, paster of the Congregational Church of Oswego, N. Y., has been appointed instructor in the New Testament in the Yale Divinity School. He is a son of Dr. Leonard W. Bacon, of Norwich, Conn., and has already made a name for himself as a student of the Bible.

In the current number of "The Cambridge (Mass.) Magazine" Miss Alice Longfellow, a daughter of the poet, says that an unpaid bill weighed on her father like a nightmare. Reports are again in circulation that the son of

the Prince Regent of Brunswick is to marry the young Queen of Holland. The Queen, however, acording to the regulations, cannot marry until she is seventeen years old, which will be toward the end of next year. The young grandson and heir of the Grand-duke of Saxe-Welmar has also been mentioned as a suitor for her hand.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The conversion of Prince Boris, aged three, is from the belief of the Roman Catholic Church that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father and Son, to the faith of the Greek Church, that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father only. If the little fellow fully grasped this subtle theological metaphysic, he must have a much more powerful intellect than lads of his age in this country.

Usually True.—Teacher—Tommy, what is meant by "nutritious food?"
Tommy—Something to eat that ain't got no taste to it.—(Indianapolis Journal. The artists of the West have held a meeting in

Chicago and have formed an organization to be known as the Society of Western Artists, with the following men as officers: President, Frank Duveneck, of Cincinnati; vice-president, William J. Forsyth, of Indianapolis; secretary, Harry W. Methoen, of Chicago; treasurer, George L. Schreiber, of Chicago. SOMETIMES THAT WAY.

SOMETIMES THAT

She sat before me at the play;
She was a most bewitching creature.
I could not see the footlights glare,
Nor en the stage a single feature.

"Twas not because her hat was high:
For it, was small—what says the scoffer?
But she was so demurely fair
I could not keep my two eyes off her.

—(Yonkers Statesman. It is not often that a Bishop creates a priest a canon on the boards of a theatre. But this took place in Paris recently at the presentation in the hall of St. Pierre de Chaillot of "The Nativity," written by Abbe Jouin, curate of Saint Medard.

play, and Monsignor Mathieu, Bishop of Angers, wishing to show his appreciation, appointed the abbé canon of his cathedral, amid the plaudits of Free Expression of Opinion.—Miss Maud—They say it changes the expression of the face to chew gum a great deal. I don't believe it. Do you?

Her Brother—No. It's impossible. On the face of a gum chewer there isn't any expression to change.

—(Chicago Tribune.

The abbé directed personally the production of his

"The Congregationalist," of Boston, was eighty years old last Thursday, and celebra years old last Thursday, and the sold issuing a sixty-four-page number, full of good things for everybody. "The Congregationalist" was for everybody. "The Congregationalist" was founded in 1816 by Nathaniel Willis, and claims priority in the field of religious journalism, both as respects this country and Europe. Under its present management it ranks easily among the best religious

tournals of the country. Her Constant Habit .- Herbert (ashy pale)-Then Amelia (with great gentleness)—Yes, Herbert.
But with your permission, and in memory of the
many pleasant hours we have spent together, I
will retain the ring you gave me. Such has been
my regular custom. Besides, I need it to complete
a collection.—(Chicago Tribune.

The managers of a Detroit stove company believe that they have learned why there is forever a rush to the cities, to the detriment of the country. "It is," says "Hardware," "because the brains of so many men ache with greatness that a scene of excitement is sought as a means of relief. They base their theory upon a letter received some days since,

of which a verbatim copy is here given: " Dear Sir: I have made a few inventions but I am to poor to get them Patented so I would like to sell them or give them to some one that can get them Patented and then draw a sirtain Persent of the

to work on a big factory or invention shop because I am a grate hand for brain work. yours respect-

"There is no need of taking space in the programme to specify that a long time clapses between the first and second acts, observed the actor, petulantly. "Don't you see that in the first act the heroine is bareheaded, while in the second she wears her hat and gloves?"

And the playwright, who had until then felicitated himself upon his knowledge of human nature, was deeply chagrined.—(Detroit Tribune.

A writer in "The Independent" tells a story of a tramp whom he heard one day abusing his servant "I thought," he said, "it was time to interfere. He said he was an old soldier. 'Of the Evil One?' I asked. 'Yes, of the devil; and if you will give me a quarter I will come round to your prayer-meeting in these rags and warn the young folks against falling into strong drink, like I did.' 'You can't have the quarter,' said I; 'and, what's more, we don't want any dirty rapscallions parading vices at our prayer-meetings. 'Oh, that's all right,' replied the cool rascal. 'I know where to get a decent coat, and I will come around in it and tell how I was rescued from the mire by the blessed Gospel. Only you must make it 50 cents for the rescue and the good coat' I couldn't contain myself any longer. I ordered the wretch off my veranda, and when he hesitated helped him off. Then he stood around in the road and dared me to come down and fight "

Fair Offer.—In the middle of the third act the young woman with the big head-dress turned around in her seat and spoke to the youth immediately behind her.

"Sir," she said, "if you will change your brand of chewing-gum I'll take off this hat. I'm getting tired of that wintergreen fragrance."—(Chicago Tribune.

On every clear night observations are taken Vassar College of the comet recently discovered by Lamp and Perrine. It is a faint telescopic body, is a nucleus, but not dense enough to hide a star over which it passed during the observations made on the evening of March 5. This comet is becoming fainter and is receding both from the sun and from the earth. Perrine's first comet is now ex-

A Generous Offer.—"Your money or your life!" shouted the footpad, with more brusquerie than is permitted in social circles where real diamonds are worn.

"Permit me," said the gentlemanly book agent, opening his valise, "to offer you, in lieu of my insignificant existence, this calf-hound, gilt-edge, hand-tooled Life of Napoleon, in three volumes, payable on the instalment plan. Make your own terms; we never disappoint a subscriber, and it"—

He found himself alone.—(Indianapolis Journal